

State born in other States; the third column gives the loss or the gain the given State has sustained. In this table the total population is included:

Southern States*	3,421,660	2,762,508	659,152 Loss
Virginia	587,418	132,166	455,252 Loss
North Carolina	329,625	83,373	246,252 Loss
South Carolina	233,292	54,518	178,774 Loss
Georgia	410,299	189,889	220,410 Loss
Mississippi	296,181	215,291	80,890 Loss
Massachusetts	299,614	401,191	101,577 Gain
Rhode Island	61,358	78,903	17,545 Gain
Connecticut	142,254	150,948	8,694 Gain
Michigan	288,737	407,562	118,825 Gain

The tide of emigration has evidently flowed from illiterate to literate; from ignorance to intelligence; from darkness to light.

To sum up, in view of the fact that only 68 per cent. of the total school population of the State, 69 per cent. of the white and 65 per cent. of the colored, is ever enrolled in the public schools and only about 42 per cent. of the white school population and about 36 per cent. of the colored is in daily attendance; in view of the large number of illiterates, white and colored, and of the large number of children of school age on the straight road to illiteracy in North Carolina, can any honest citizen doubt the need of the intervention of the strong arm of the law through compulsory attendance to overcome such conditions? In view of the constitutional provisions guaranteeing to every child the privilege of education and imposing upon the State the duty to provide and encourage the means for it, and of the constitutional amendment recently adopted prescribing an educational qualification for suffrage and citizenship; in view of the divine right of every child to make the most possible of himself in spite of any sort of environment in childhood, for which he can in no sense be held responsible, can any citizen fail to recognize the constitutional and the natural right of every child to have guaranteed to him the opportunity to get an education and the duty of the law to intervene to prevent any man from depriving any child of this natural and constitutional right? In view of the fundamental fact established by the experience of mankind that in universal education is to be found the best protection to life, liberty and property, and that, therefore, it is right and wise for the government to tax every citizen to provide the means of universal education, and thereby secure protection to itself and to every other citizen; in view of the further fact that every citizen taxed for this purpose has the right to demand from the government compelling him to pay the tax the protection that he has paid for against the ignorance of every child, can any reasonable man doubt the right and the duty of the State and the community to compel the child to use the means of protection provided and to intervene to prevent the parent from preventing the child from using them? In view of the further fact that compulsory attendance laws are the only means found effective in all other States and in all foreign countries for reducing and overcoming illiteracy, is not any reasonable

* These tables are taken from an excellent paper on Compulsory Education by Prof. W. H. Hand, printed in the "Proceedings of the Eighth Conference for Education in the South." They are based on the U. S. Census of 1900.